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PRESIDENT FOR THE SECOND TIME

STANDING IN SHADOW OF CAPITOL PRESIDENT
TALKS OF POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

MARTIAL AIR MARKS INAUGURAL CEREMONY

50,000 PERSONS SEE PRESIDENT WILSON TAKE OATH
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Probably 50,000 persons saw President Wilson repeat, on the east front of the Capitol today, the oath of fidelity he took yesterday in the building itself. He came out to the east front from the Senate chamber, where he had participated in the inauguration of Thomas R. Marshall, the first Vice-President to succeed himself since John C. Calhoun.

He delivered his inaugural address and then went to the White House reviewing stand, where he reviewed a military and civil parade that lasted four hours, in which 19,000 men and women were in line.

This ended the official ceremonies. There was no inaugural ball. The parade was only about half as long as that of four years ago, the smallest, in fact in many years. There was no ostentation, no fuss and feathers. The whole desire of everyone in authority was to minimize, not to accentuate, the spectacular and the picturesque.

The President renewing his oath of allegiance to the Constitution, prayed God that he might be given wisdom and prudence to do his duty in the true spirit of the American people.

While trumpets blared and martial accoutrements rattled prophetically about him, the President pictured the deep wrong the United States patiently had born in the conflict of other peoples without wishing to wrong or to injure in return. Asserting that the tragedies of another continent had removed provincialism and made American citizens of the world, and that the principles of this Republic should be applied to a liberation of mankind, he resolutely voiced a determination that America, standing "firm in armed neutrality" must demonstrate her claim to a "minimum of right and freedom of action" in world affairs.

Peculiar interest and significance, in the light of his rebuke last night to Senators who prevented the passage of the armed neutrality bill were attached to this President's assertion on this point. Even more interest and concern were aroused when he added:

"We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere."

Making no attempt to review the legislative record of the last four years, the President said that this was no time for retrospect. The time was one to speak of thoughts and purpose for the immediate future. To be indifferent to the influence of the war upon America, or independent of it, he said was impossible and he was firm in the conviction that the part this country wished to play in the vital turmoil was the part of those "who mean to vindicate and fortify peace."

It was 11:45 when the inauguration ceremonies began, with the entrance of the House of Representatives into the Senate chamber. Usually this comes at the beginning of a climax. The closing of the Senate has been a great show for the gayly-dressed galleries, which have been filled for hours with a holiday crowd. Today the galleries were not filled until a few minutes before the representatives came in, and there was a great rush to the galleries.

eries were silent, deeply observant and motionless. Here and there was a colorful dress, but the uniform colors were black and gray.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, the President pro tempore, administered the oath to Vice-President Marshall. It is the oath binding the taker to support and defend the Constitution of the United States "against all enemies, foreign and domestic." Four years ago Mr. Marshall took this oath the usual "I do" in the appropriately grave voice which custom prescribes. But today, in a voice full of emotion that sounded to the furthest corner of the Senate chamber, he said:

"I do, so help me God, in whom I believe."

As soon as the ceremonies were over the assemblage left the chamber and marched through the rotunda out on the great platform built for the occasion on the east front of the Capitol.

This platform seated 10,000 persons and there were at least 40,000 more standing out in the great plaza before the east front.

There had been no applause for any of the distinguished people who came out on the stand, but there was a short burst of it for the President when he mounted the little platform, and when the Chief Justice readministered the oath. Then the President wearing his silk hat and without gloves, began to read his address.

President Wilson's inaugural address was as follows:

"My fellow citizens:

"The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors, and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the process of our national genius and energy, and life our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is the time rather to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and immediate future."

"Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside of our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence."

"It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an appreciation they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people awayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably will mark from

industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

"And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness despite many diversions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still made it clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong."

"It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain, that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere."

"There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragic events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not."

"And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more Americans if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace."

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance."

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege."

"That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power."

"That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations."

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that so far as practicable they should be accessible to all upon equal terms."

"That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national defense."

"That the community of interest and of power which peace must henceforth depend upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

"I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow-countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this platform of purpose and action we stand together."

of national order and domestic safety.

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"And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forced into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the erratic humors of party and of private interest and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire."

"I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience, because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have, by their gracious judgement, named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means."

"I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in vision of duty, of opportunity and of service."

We are to be aware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, in your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we but be true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted."

Throughout the night, replete with angry interchanges, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who was in control of the bill for the administration, made repeated efforts to bring it to a vote without avail. He insisted at 3 o'clock this morning that nine-tenths of the Senators were then ready to vote on the measure, but Senator Clapp, whose term expired just nine hours later, rose to a question of personal privilege and expressed indignation over what he said was an attempt to put responsibility for delay on certain Senators who had been waiting for 20 hours for a chance to be heard.

"The Senate wants to take a vote now," said Senator Hitchcock, "and a dozen men insisted on objecting."

Senator LaFollette, who had been swaggering around the chamber, said: "Yes, they want to speak."

Senator Hitchcock then announced that he wanted to introduce a document as proof that the Senate was ready to take a vote. Senator Martin, after the names had been read, said he had signed the manifesto, but that he had intended to vote for the Stone amendment. Senator Jones said he had also signed with the same reservation. He was apparently very angry and shouted: "The responsibility will rest on the President if he does not call an extra session."

This brought Senator Robinson to his feet in a high state of rage.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 6.—The lower house of the state legislature today ordered the proposed "Jim Crow" bill to engrossment without a roll call. It provides for separate railroad coaches for white and negro passengers, the separation of the races on interurban and street railway lines and in dormitories and waiting rooms.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 6.—The Missouri senate today passed a bill levying a tax on incomes of one-half per cent, incomes of less than \$3,000 to be exempted. The measure was passed and sent to the house despite the fact that Attorney General McAllister had declared his belief at the request of the senate that it was unconstitutional.

Both the senate and the house concurred on the Hawes road bill amendments and the measure now goes to Governor Gardner for his signature. It provides for a comprehensive system of roads in accordance with the requirements of the federal aid road law.

Favor "Jim Crow" Law.

ARMED NEUTRALITY BLOCKED

11 Senators Prevent 76 From
Passing President's
Measure.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Eleven Senators led by Senator LaFollette, radical Republican of Wisconsin, succeeded in preventing the passage of the so-called armed neutrality bill by maintaining a filibuster up to the very moment that the session of the Senate expired by constitutional limitation.

Although these obstructionists were able to force their will upon the higher branch of Congress, they were not able to prevent nine-tenths of the Senator membership—76, to be exact—from reading into the record a manifesto that bespoke the sentiment of the majority of the Senate for the resident taking vigorous measures to combat the German submarine menace.

The text of the manifesto follows:

The majority of the United States Senators favored the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill having already passed the House by a vote of 403 to 13.

Under the rules of the Senate, allowing unlimited debate, it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon March 4, 1917, when this session of Congress expires.

We desire the statement entered on the record to establish the fact that the Senate favored the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained.

The men who stubbornly opposed giving the President the authority he requested were:

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Cummings of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Clapp of Minnesota, Works of California, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republicans; and O'Gorman of New York, Kirby of Arkansas, Lane of Oregon and Vandaman of Mississippi, Democrats.

Senator Jones of Washington (Rep.) signed the manifesto conditional on the adoption of the amendment offered by Senator Stone of Missouri, which would have prohibited the President from arming or conveying ships carrying munitions of war.

Senator Stone was announced as one of those who had not been given the opportunity to sign the manifesto, although he sat silently in the Senate when this statement was made. Senator Reed was one of the signers, although he, too, indicated in a speech during the night his approval of the Stone amendment.

Throughout the night, replete with angry interchanges, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who was in control of the bill for the administration, made repeated efforts to bring it to a vote without avail. He insisted at 3 o'clock this morning that nine-tenths of the Senators were then ready to vote on the measure, but Senator Clapp, whose term expired just nine hours later, rose to a question of personal privilege and expressed indignation over what he said was an attempt to put responsibility for delay on certain Senators who had been waiting for 20 hours for a chance to be heard.

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Senator Martin, after the names had been read, said he had signed the manifesto, but that he had intended to vote for the Stone amendment. Senator Jones said he had also signed with the same reservation. He was apparently very angry and shouted: "The responsibility will rest on the President if he does not call an extra session."

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He insisted that Senator Jones had accused the Senators of acting in bad faith in the matter and that he, Senator Jones, had well understood that the names were going to be printed in the Record. Senator Weeks then announced that he had signed the manifesto, but that he felt they should have waited longer before putting it in the Record, inasmuch as there were still eight hours left of the session. Senator Gronna said he was not afraid to appear as one of those who had not signed.

"The Senator from Nebraska will find that others here cannot be bulldozed," said Senator Gronna.

Senator John Sharp Williams got the floor.

"It is certain to be resented by the country," he said, "if Congress adjourns and this bill is defeated by the Senate. The Senate is the only absolutely impotent legislative branch of any Government in the world. We are reduced to a point where we are unable to get a vote except by signing a round robin. What will be the effect of this upon the minds of the military autocratic classes in Germany? It will be about a shrug of the shoulders and a smile. They have done just what we thought those money-hunting money-grubbing cowardly things would do."

Following this, speeches were made by Senators Works, Clapp, Norris and Owen. When Senator Owen concluded his speech the four speeches consuming about four hours, he yielded to Senator Hitchcock, but immediately Senator LaFollette jumped to the floor and insisted that no Senator could yield the floor to another. Senator Saulsbury, president pro tem, said he had recognized Senator Hitchcock, but LaFollette insisted on speaking and then Senator Hardwick of Georgia, suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll call showed 69 Senators present.

An exciting episode occurred after Senator Hitchcock had begun his closing remarks. It occurred when Senator LaFollette got up again and said he had been trying for a long time to get recognition. Senator Hoke Smith insisted that this was untrue, and that LaFollette did not want to be heard.

"Does the Senator from Georgia say that statement is untrue?" asked LaFollette.

"Yes," replied Senator Hoke Smith, from the other side of the chamber.

"Then," said Senator LaFollette, "the Senator from Georgia himself says what is not true."

"I ask that the language be taken down," said Senator Robinson.

"I call the Senator from Wisconsin to order," Senator Williams interjected.

"And I call the Senator from Georgia to order," reported LaFollette. LaFollette appealed for time for those who were opposing the bill.

"Will you consent to a vote on this before noon?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I certainly will not," replied LaFollette. "I am here to insist that these Senators be heard. They have been trying to be heard for a long time."

Senator Hitchcock was then allowed to proceed without interruption. At 11:43 the Senators from Nebraska made one last request for unanimous consent to a vote. Again Senator LaFollette objected. He made the point of order that Senator Hitchcock had spoken twice at great length to the exclusion of other Senators and continued his objections when Senator Hitchcock resumed his speech.

On a viva voce vote to get consent for Senator Hitchcock to continue, the chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

"I would ask for a division," said LaFollette with an ingratiating smile.

Fifty-four Senators stood up in the affirmative. Senator LaFollette remained seated with half a dozen of his allies. When the negative vote was called for, Senator LaFollette alone arose, wearing a broad smile, and made

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